



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CARANO has published the results of the investigation of the development of the embryo in Asteraceae,<sup>26</sup> *Senecio vulgaris*,<sup>27</sup> and *Poinsettia pulcherrima*.<sup>28</sup>—J. M. C.

**Water absorption by epiphytes.**—LIESKE,<sup>29</sup> studying certain epiphytes (*Epidendrum* and *Tillandsia*) in their natural habitats about Rio de Janeiro, concludes that the velamen of the former and the scales of the latter do not condense physiologically significant amounts of water from the air. The water needs are supplied by rain, dew, and mist. The scales of *Tillandsia* seem important in trapping salts as dust from the air, which are later dissolved and absorbed.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

**Toxicity of lithium salts.**—FERKING<sup>30</sup> obtains some interesting results upon the toxicity of lithium salts. He finds that lithium salts, like magnesium salts, are highly toxic only to calcium-requiring plants and not injurious to the lower algae (*Chlorella* and *Scenedesmus*) and fungi (*Penicillium glaucum*) that do not require calcium. While calcium salts can fully antagonize the injurious effects of magnesium salts, they only reduce the toxicity of lithium salts.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

**Morphology of Pittosporum.**—BREMER<sup>31</sup> has investigated the ovule and embryo sac of two species of *Pittosporum*, and reports that in both cases the nucellus degenerates and has disappeared when the embryo sac is mature. In *P. ramiflorum* the third megaspore of the linear tetrad develops the embryo sac; and in *P. timorense* the tetrad is bilateral instead of linear.—J. M. C.

<sup>26</sup> SOUÈGES, Ricerche sull'embriogenesi delle Asteracee. Annali di Botanica 13: 251-301. pls. 11-16. 1915.

<sup>27</sup> CARANO, E., Sull'embriologia di *Senecio vulgaris* L. Rend. Roy. Accad. Lincei 24:1244-1248. figs. 10. 1915.

<sup>28</sup> ———, Sull'embriologia di *Poinsettia pulcherrima* R. Grah. Annali di Botanica 13:343-350. pl. 17. 1915.

<sup>29</sup> LIESKE, R., Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ernährungsphysiologie extrem atmosphärischer Epiphyten. Jahrb. Wiss. Bot. 56:112-122. 1915. PFEFFER's Festschrift.

<sup>30</sup> FERKING, H., Über die Giftwirkung Lithiumsalze auf Pflanzen. Flora 108: 449-453. 1915.

<sup>31</sup> BREMER, G., Reliquiae Treubiana II. The development of the ovule and embryo sac of *Pittosporum ramiflorum* Zoll. and *Pittosporum timerense* Blume. Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg II. 14:161-164. pls. 23-26. 1915.